## **COMMITTEE REPORT**

## **MADAM PRESIDENT:**

The Senate Committee on Local Government, to which was referred House Bill No. 1358, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill be AMENDED as follows:

1	Page 1, between the enacting clause and line 1, begin a new
2	paragraph and insert:
3	"SECTION 1. IC 6-1.1-24-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.169-2006
4	SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
5	JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 1. (a) On or before July after January 1 of each
6	year or but not later than fifty-one (51) days after the first tax
7	payment due date of the tax sale year, the county treasurer (or county
8	executive, in the case of property described in subdivision (2)) shall
9	certify to the county auditor a list of real property on which any of the
10	following exist:
11	(1) In the case of real property other than real property described
12	in subdivision (2), any property taxes or special assessments
13	certified to the county auditor for collection by the county
14	treasurer from the prior year's spring installment or before are
15	delinquent as determined under IC 6-1.1-37-10.
16	(2) In the case of real property for which a county executive has
17	certified to the county auditor that the real property is:
18	(A) vacant; or
19	(B) abandoned;
20	any property taxes or special assessments from the prior year's fall

installment or before that are delinquent as determined under IC 6-1.1-37-10. The county executive must make a certification under this subdivision not later than sixty-one (61) days before the earliest date on which application for judgment and order for sale may be made.

- (3) Any unpaid costs are due under section 2(b) of this chapter from a prior tax sale.
- (b) The county auditor shall maintain a list of all real property eligible for sale. Unless the taxpayer pays to the county treasurer the amounts in subsection (a), the taxpayer's property shall remain on the list. The list must:
  - (1) describe the real property by parcel number and common address, if any;
  - (2) for a tract or item of real property with a single owner, indicate the name of the owner; and
  - (3) for a tract or item with multiple owners, indicate the name of at least one (1) of the owners.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the real property so listed is eligible for sale in the manner prescribed in this chapter.
- (d) Not later than fifteen (15) days after the date of the county treasurer's certification under subsection (a), the county auditor shall mail by certified mail a copy of the list described in subsection (b) to each mortgagee who requests from the county auditor by certified mail a copy of the list. Failure of the county auditor to mail the list under this subsection does not invalidate an otherwise valid sale.
- (e) After the date the treasurer certifies the list under subsection (a), and before the date on which tax sale certificates on the properties are offered for sale, political subdivisions in the county may not certify to the county auditor or county treasurer any special assessments, fees, penalties, or charges for collection. The only charges allowable for collection during this period are for real property tax payments under IC 6-1.1 that are due during this period and any penalties."

Page 4, after line 6, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 3. IC 32-29-7-8.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 8.1. The sheriff shall require the party that files a praecipe for a sheriff's sale under section 3(b) of

this chapter to pay all delinquent property taxes, special assessments, penalties, and interest that are due and owing on the date of the sale, or pay any amount of redemption if a tax sale certificate is outstanding. If the taxes or redemption amount is not paid in full by the date of the sale, the sheriff shall cancel the sale. The sheriff may not conduct a subsequent sale unless another praecipe for a sheriff's sale is filed under section 3(b) of this chapter and all other requirements under this chapter for a sheriff's sale are fulfilled.

SECTION 4. IC 32-30-10-14 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 14. The proceeds of a sale described in IC 32-29-7 or section 8 or 12(b) of this chapter must be applied in the following order:

- (1) Expenses of the offer and sale, including expenses incurred under IC 32-29-7-4 or section 9 of this chapter (or IC 34-1-53-6.5 or IC 32-15-6-6.5 before their repeal).
- (2) The amount of any property taxes on the property sold:
- (A) that are due and owing; and

- 19 (B) for which the due date has passed as of the date of the 20 sheriff's sale.
  - The sheriff shall transfer the amounts collected under this subdivision to the county treasurer not more than ten (10) days after the date of the sheriffs sale.
- 24 (3) Any amount of redemption where a certificate of sale is outstanding.
  - (4) (2) The payment of the principal due, interest, and costs not described in subdivision (1).
- 28 (5) (3) The residue secured by the mortgage and not due.
- 29 (6) (4) If the residue referred to in subdivision (5) (3) does not bear interest, a deduction must be made by discounting the legal interest.

In all cases in which the proceeds of sale exceed the amounts described in subdivisions (1) through (6), (4), the surplus must be paid to the clerk of the court to be transferred, as the court directs, to the mortgage debtor, mortgage debtor's heirs, or other persons assigned by the mortgage debtor.

37 SECTION 5. IC 35-43-2-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS 38 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 2. (a) A person who:

1	(1) not having a contractual interest in the property, knowingly or
2	intentionally enters the real property of another person after
3	having been denied entry by the other person or that person's
4	agent;
5	(2) not having a contractual interest in the property, knowingly or
6	intentionally refuses to leave the real property of another person
7	after having been asked to leave by the other person or that
8	person's agent;
9	(3) accompanies another person in a vehicle, with knowledge that
10	the other person knowingly or intentionally is exerting
11	unauthorized control over the vehicle;
12	(4) knowingly or intentionally interferes with the possession or
13	use of the property of another person without the person's consent;
14	(5) not having a contractual interest in the property, knowingly or
15	intentionally enters the dwelling of another person without the
16	person's consent; <del>or</del>
17	(6) knowingly or intentionally:
18	(A) travels by train without lawful authority or the railroad
19	carrier's consent; and
20	(B) rides on the outside of a train or inside a passenger car,
21	locomotive, or freight car, including a boxcar, flatbed, or
22	container without lawful authority or the railroad carrier's
23	consent;
24	(7) not having a contractual interest in the property,
25	knowingly or intentionally enters or refuses to leave the
26	property of another person after having been prohibited from
27	entering or asked to leave the property by a law enforcement
28	officer when the property is:
29	(A) vacant or designated by a municipality or county
30	enforcement authority to be abandoned property; and
31	(B) subject to abatement under IC 32-30-6, IC 32-30-7,
32	IC 32-30-8, IC 36-7-9, or IC 36-7-36; or
33	(8) knowingly or intentionally enters the property of another
34	person after being denied entry by a court order that has been
35	issued to the person or issued to the general public by
36	conspicuous posting on or around the premises in areas where
37	a person can observe the order when the property:
38	(A) has been designated by a municipality or county

1	enforcement authority to be a vacant property or an
2	abandoned property; and
3	(B) is subject to an abatement order under IC 32-30-6,
4	IC 32-30-7, IC 32-30-8, IC 36-7-9, or IC 36-7-36;
5	commits criminal trespass, a Class A misdemeanor. However, the
6	offense is a Class D felony if it is committed on a scientific research
7	facility, on school property, or on a school bus or the person has a prior
8	unrelated conviction for an offense under this section concerning the
9	same property.
10	(b) A person has been denied entry under subdivision (a)(1) of this
11	section when the person has been denied entry by means of:
12	(1) personal communication, oral or written; or
13	(2) posting or exhibiting a notice at the main entrance in a manner
14	that is either prescribed by law or likely to come to the attention
15	of the public; or
16	(3) a hearing authority or court order under IC 32-30-6,
17	IC 32-30-7, IC 32-30-8, IC 36-7-9, or IC 36-7-36.
18	(c) A law enforcement officer may not deny entry to property or
19	ask a person to leave a property under subsection (a)(7) unless
20	there is reasonable suspicion that criminal activity has occurred or
21	is occurring.
22	(d) A person described in subsection (a)(7) violates subsection
23	(a)(7) unless the person has the written permission of the owner,
24	owner's agent, enforcement authority, or court to come onto the
25	property for purposes of performing maintenance, repair, or
26	demolition.
27	(e) A person described in subsection (a)(8) violates subsection
28	(a)(8) unless the court that issued the order denying the person
29	entry grants permission for the person to come onto the property.
30	(c) (f) Subsections (a), and (b), and (e) do not apply to the
31	following:
32	(1) A passenger on a train.
33	(2) An employee of a railroad carrier while engaged in the
34	performance of official duties.
35	(3) A law enforcement officer, firefighter, or emergency response
36	personnel while engaged in the performance of official duties.
37	(4) A person going on railroad property in an emergency to rescue
3.8	a person or animal from harm's way or to remove an object that

1	the person reasonably believes poses an imminent threat to life or
2	limb.
3	(5) A person on the station grounds or in the depot of a railroad
4	carrier:
5	(A) as a passenger; or
6	(B) for the purpose of transacting lawful business.
7	(6) A:
8	(A) person; or
9	(B) person's:
10	(i) family member;
11	(ii) invitee;
12	(iii) employee;
13	(iv) agent; or
14	(v) independent contractor;
15	going on a railroad's right-of-way for the purpose of crossing at a
16	private crossing site approved by the railroad carrier to obtain
17	access to land that the person owns, leases, or operates.
18	(7) A person having written permission from the railroad carrier
19	to go on specified railroad property.
20	(8) A representative of the Indiana department of transportation
21	while engaged in the performance of official duties.
22	(9) A representative of the federal Railroad Administration while
23	engaged in the performance of official duties.
24	(10) A representative of the National Transportation Safety Board
25	while engaged in the performance of official duties.
26	SECTION 6. IC 36-1-6-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.194-2007,
27	SECTION 9, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
28	JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 4. (a) A municipal corporation may bring a civil
29	action as provided in IC 34-28-5-1 if a person:
30	(1) violates an ordinance regulating or prohibiting a condition or
31	use of property; or
32	(2) engages in conduct without a license or permit if an ordinance
33	requires a license or permit to engage in the conduct.
34	(b) A court may take any appropriate action in a proceeding under
35	this section, including any of the following actions:
36	(1) Issuing an injunction.
37	(2) Entering a judgment.
38	(3) Ordering an inspection.

1	(4) Ordering a property vacated.
2	(5) Imposing a penalty not to exceed an amount set forth in
3	IC 36-1-3-8(a)(10).
4	(6) Imposing court costs and fees in accordance with IC 33-37-4-2
5	and IC 33-37-5.
6	(7) Ordering a defendant to take appropriate action to bring a
7	property into compliance with an ordinance within a specified
8	time.
9	(8) Ordering a municipal corporation to take appropriate action to
10	bring a property into compliance with an ordinance in accordance
11	with IC 36-1-6-2.
12	(9) Ordering a property demolished.
13	(c) As a part of an order issued under this section, a court shall
14	grant the municipal corporation a continuous enforcement order
15	that authorizes specific ongoing compliance and enforcement
16	activities if a property requires reinspection or additional periodic
17	abatement. As used in this section,"continuous enforcement order"
18	means an order issued for compliance or abatement that remains
19	in full force and effect on a property without further requirement
20	to seek additional compliance and abatement authority or orders
21	for the same or similar violations. The municipal corporation may
22	assess and collect ongoing costs for continuous enforcement order
23	activities from any party subject to the court's order. Continuous
24	enforcement orders can be enforced, including assessment of fees
25	and costs, without the need for additional notice or hearing.
26	SECTION 7. IC 36-7-9-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.88-2006,
27	SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
28	JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 5. (a) The enforcement authority may issue an
29	order requiring action relative to any unsafe premises, including:
30	(1) vacating of an unsafe building;
31	(2) sealing an unsafe building against intrusion by unauthorized
32	persons, in accordance with a uniform standard established by
33	ordinance;
34	(3) extermination of vermin in and about the unsafe premises;
35	(4) removal of trash, debris, fire hazardous material, or a public
36	health hazard in and about the unsafe premises;
37	(5) repair or rehabilitation of an unsafe building to bring it into

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compliance with standards for building condition or maintenance

1	required for human habitation, occupancy, or use by a statute, a
2	rule adopted under IC 4-22-2, or an ordinance;
3	(6) demolition and removal of part of an unsafe building;
4	(7) <b>demolition and</b> removal of an unsafe building and if:
5	(A) the general condition of the building warrants
6	removal; or
7	(B) the building continues to require reinspection and
8	additional abatement action after an initial abatement
9	action was taken pursuant to notice and an order; and
0	(8) requiring, for an unsafe building that will be sealed for a
1	period of more than ninety (90) days:
2	(A) sealing against intrusion by unauthorized persons and the
3	effects of weather;
4	(B) exterior improvements to make the building compatible in
5	appearance with other buildings in the area; and
6	(C) continuing maintenance and upkeep of the building and
7	premises;
8	in accordance with standards established by ordinance.
9	Notice of the order must be given under section 25 of this chapter. The
20	ordered action must be reasonably related to the condition of the unsafe
21	premises and the nature and use of nearby properties. The order
22	supersedes any permit relating to building or land use, whether that
23	permit is obtained before or after the order is issued.
24	(b) The order must contain:
25	(1) the name of the person to whom the order is issued;
26	(2) the legal description or address of the unsafe premises that are
27	the subject of the order;
28	(3) the action that the order requires;
29	(4) the period of time in which the action is required to be
0	accomplished, measured from the time when the notice of the
31	order is given;
32	(5) if a hearing is required, a statement indicating the exact time
3	and place of the hearing, and stating that person to whom the
34	order was issued is entitled to appear at the hearing with or
55	without legal counsel, present evidence, cross-examine opposing
66	witnesses, and present arguments;
37	(6) if a hearing is not required, a statement that an order under
8	subsection (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), or (a)(5) becomes final ten (10)

days after notice is given, unless a hearing is requested in writing by a person holding a fee interest, life estate interest, or equitable interest of a contract purchaser in the unsafe premises, and the request is delivered to the enforcement authority before the end of the ten (10) day period;

- (7) a statement briefly indicating what action can be taken by the enforcement authority if the order is not complied with;
- (8) a statement indicating the obligation created by section 27 of this chapter relating to notification of subsequent interest holders and the enforcement authority; and
- (9) the name, address, and telephone number of the enforcement authority.
- (c) The order must allow a sufficient time, of at least ten (10) days, but not more than sixty (60) days, from the time when notice of the order is given, to accomplish the required action. If the order allows more than thirty (30) days to accomplish the action, the order may require that a substantial beginning be made in accomplishing the action within thirty (30) days.
- (d) The order expires two (2) years from the day the notice of the order is given, unless one (1) or more of the following events occurs within that two (2) year period:
  - (1) A complaint requesting judicial review is filed under section 9 of this chapter.
  - (2) A contract for action required by the order is let at public bid under section 11 of this chapter.
  - (3) A civil action is filed under section 17 of this chapter.

SECTION 8. IC 36-7-9-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.169-2006, SECTION 60, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 7. (a) A hearing must be held relative to each order of the enforcement authority, except for an order issued under section 5(a)(2), 5(a)(3), 5(a)(4), or 5(a)(5) of this chapter. An order issued under section 5(a)(2), 5(a)(3), 5(a)(4), or 5(a)(5) of this chapter becomes final ten (10) days after notice is given, unless a hearing is requested before the ten (10) day period ends by a person holding a fee interest, life estate interest, mortgage interest, or equitable interest of a contract purchaser in the unsafe premises. The hearing shall be conducted by the hearing authority.

(b) The hearing shall be held on a business day no earlier than ten

- (10) days after notice of the order is given. The hearing authority may, however, take action at the hearing, or before the hearing if a written request is received by the enforcement authority not later than five (5) days after notice is given, to continue the hearing to a business day not later than fourteen (14) days after the hearing date shown on the order. Unless the hearing authority takes action to have the continued hearing held on a definite, specified date, notice of the continued hearing must be given to the person to whom the order was issued at least five (5) days before the continued hearing date, in the manner prescribed by section 25 of this chapter. If the order being considered at the continued hearing was served by publication, it is sufficient to give notice of the continued hearing by publication unless the enforcement authority has received information in writing that enables it to make service under section 25 of this chapter by a method other than publication.
- (c) The person to whom the order was issued, any person having a substantial property interest in the unsafe premises that are the subject of the order, or any other person with an interest in the proceedings may appear in person or by counsel at the hearing. Each person appearing at the hearing is entitled to present evidence, cross-examine opposing witnesses, and present arguments.
- (d) At the conclusion of any hearing at which a continuance is not granted, the hearing authority may make findings and take action to:
  - (1) affirm the order;

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- (2) rescind the order; or
- (3) modify the order, but unless the person to whom the order was issued, or counsel for that person, is present at the hearing, the hearing authority may modify the order in only a manner that makes its terms less stringent.
- (e) In addition to affirming the order, in those cases in which the hearing authority finds that there has been a willful failure to comply with the order, the hearing authority may impose a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000). The effective date of the civil penalty may be postponed for a reasonable period, after which the hearing authority may order the civil penalty reduced or stricken if the hearing authority is satisfied that all work necessary to fully comply with the order has been done. For purposes of an appeal under section 8 of this chapter or enforcement of an order under section

17 of this chapter, action of the hearing authority is considered final upon the affirmation of the order, even though the hearing authority may retain jurisdiction for the ultimate determination related to the civil penalty. In the hearing authority's exercise of continuing jurisdiction, the hearing authority may, in addition to reducing or striking the civil penalty, impose one (1) or more additional civil penalties in an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per civil penalty. An additional civil penalty may be imposed if the hearing authority finds that:

- (1) significant work on the premises to comply with the affirmed order has not been accomplished; and
- (2) the premises have a negative effect on property values or the quality of life of the surrounding area or the premises require the provision of services by local government in excess of the services required by ordinary properties.
- (f) If, at a hearing, a person to whom an order has been issued requests an additional period to accomplish action required by the order, and shows good cause for this request to be granted, the hearing authority may grant the request. However, as a condition for allowing the additional period, the hearing authority may require that the person post a performance bond to be forfeited if the action required by the order is not completed within the additional period.
- (g) If an order is affirmed or modified, the hearing authority shall issue a continuous enforcement order as provided for in IC 36-1-6-4(c).
- (g) (h) The board or commission having control over the department shall, at a public hearing, after having given notice of the time and place of the hearing by publication in accordance with IC 5-3-1, adopt a schedule setting forth the maximum amount of performance bonds applicable to various types of ordered action. The hearing authority shall use this schedule to fix the amount of the performance bond required under subsection (f).
- (h) (i) The record of the findings made and action taken by the hearing authority at the hearing shall be available to the public upon request. However, neither the enforcement authority nor the hearing authority is required to give any person notice of the findings and action.
- (i) (j) If a civil penalty under subsection (e) is unpaid for more than

fifteen (15) days after payment of the civil penalty is due, the civil penalty may be collected from any person against whom the hearing officer assessed the civil penalty or fine. A civil penalty or fine may be collected under this subsection in the same manner as costs under section 13 or 13.5 of this chapter. The amount of the civil penalty or fine that is collected shall be deposited in the unsafe building fund.

SECTION 9. IC 36-7-9-17 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 17. (a) The department, acting through its enforcement authority, a person designated by the enforcement authority, or a community organization may bring a civil action regarding unsafe premises in the circuit, superior, or municipal court of the county. The department is not liable for the costs of such an action. The court may grant one (1) or more of the kinds of relief authorized by sections 18 through 22 of this chapter.

- (b) A civil action may not be initiated under this section before the final date of an order or an extension of an order under section 5(c) of this chapter requiring:
  - (1) the completion; or

2.2.

- (2) a substantial beginning toward accomplishing the completion; of the required remedial action.
- (c) A community organization may not initiate a civil action under this section if:
  - (1) the enforcement authority or a person designated by the enforcement authority has filed a civil action under this section regarding the unsafe premises; or
  - (2) the enforcement authority has issued a final order that the required remedial action has been satisfactorily completed.
- (d) A community organization may not initiate a civil action under this section if the real property that is the subject of the civil action is located outside the specific geographic boundaries of the area defined in the bylaws or articles of incorporation of the community organization.
- (e) At least sixty (60) days before commencing a civil action under this section, a community organization must issue a notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, that:
- (1) specifies:
- 37 (A) the nature of the alleged nuisance;
- 38 (B) the date the nuisance was first discovered;

1	(C) the location on the property where the nuisance is
2	allegedly occurring;
3	(D) the intent of the community organization to bring a civil
4	action under this section; and
5	(E) the relief sought in the action; and
6	(2) is provided to:
7	(A) the owner of record of the premises;
8	(B) tenants located on the premises;
9	(C) the enforcement authority; and
10	(D) any person that possesses an interest of record.
11	(f) In any action filed by a community organization under this
12	section, a court may award reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and
13	other reasonable expenses of litigation to the prevailing party.
14	(g) If a second or subsequent civil judgment is entered under
15	this section:
16	(1) against an owner of a known or recorded fee interest, life
17	estate, or equitable interest as a contract purchaser of
18	property; and
19	(2) during any two (2) year period;
20	a court may order the owner to pay treble damages based on the
21	costs of the ordered action. The second or subsequent civil
22	judgment may relate to the same property or a different property
23	held by the owner.
24	SECTION 10. IC 36-7-36 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
25	AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
26	JULY 1, 2009]:
27	Chapter 36. Abatement of Vacant Structures and Abandoned
28	Structures
29	Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "abandoned structure" means
30	any of the following:
31	(1) Commercial real property or a vacant structure on
32	commercial real property that is used or was previously used
33	for industrial or commercial purposes:
34	(A) that the owner of the property or structure has
35	declared in writing to be abandoned; or
36	(B) for which the owner of the property or structure has
37	been given a written order by an enforcement authority to
38	rehabilitate or demolish and the owner.

1	(i) has not applied for a permit to rehabilitate or
2	demolish the property or structure; or
3	(ii) applied for and was granted a permit, but
4	rehabilitation or demolition work has not commenced on
5	the property or structure within thirty (30) days after
6	the date the permit was granted.
7	(2) Real property that has not been used for a legal purpose
8	for at least six (6) consecutive months and:
9	(A) in the judgment of an enforcement authority, is in need
0	of completion, rehabilitation, or repair, and completion,
1	rehabilitation, or repair work has not taken place on the
2	property for at least six (6) consecutive months;
3	(B) on which at least one (1) installment of property taxes
4	is delinquent; or
5	(C) that has been declared a public nuisance by a hearing
6	authority.
7	(3) Vacant real property on which criminal activity under
8	IC 35 has occurred on more than three (3) occasions during
9	any six (6) consecutive month period.
20	(4) Property that has been declared in writing to be
21	abandoned by the owner, including an estate or a trust that
22	possesses the property.
23	(5) Vacant property on which a municipal lien has remained
24	unpaid for at least one (1) year.
25	Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "enforcement authority" has the
26	meaning set forth in IC 36-7-9-2.
27	Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "hearing authority" has the
8.8	meaning set forth in IC 36-7-9-2.
29	Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "owner" means a person that
0	holds a substantial interest in property in the form of a known or
1	recorded fee interest, life estate, or equitable interest as a contract
32	purchaser.
3	Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "vacant structure" means a
4	structure or building that is not being occupied by an owner,
5	tenant, or others authorized by the owner.
6	Sec. 6. The legislative body of a municipality or county:
7	(1) may adopt this chapter by ordinance; and
8	(2) if the legislative body adopts this chapter by ordinance,

1	shall adopt rules and procedures for its enforcement.
2	Sec. 7. (a) An enforcement authority may administer and
3	enforce this chapter in conjunction with a civil action under
4	IC 32-30-6, IC 32-30-7, IC 32-30-8, IC 36-1-6, or IC 36-7-9.
5	(b) Under all enforcement and civil actions undertaken under
6	subsection (a), the enforcement authority is entitled to recover
7	court costs and attorney's fees.
8	Sec. 8. If an enforcement authority determines that a vacant
9	structure or an abandoned structure exists, an abatement notice
10	and order may be sent to the owner that directs the owner to:
11	(1) abate the vacant structure or abandoned structure by
12	cleaning and securing or boarding up the vacant structure or
13	abandoned structure and the premises upon which it is
14	located; and
15	(2) erect fences, barriers, berms, or other suitable means to
16	discourage:
17	(A) access to the vacant structure or abandoned structure;
18	and
19	(B) illegal dumping or littering on the premises upon which
20	the vacant structure or abandoned structure exists.
21	Sec. 9. (a) An owner of a property that remains a vacant
22	structure or an abandoned structure for at least ninety (90)
23	consecutive calendar days may be liable for a civil penalty in the
24	amount of five hundred dollars (\$500) per vacant structure or
25	abandoned structure, not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000)
26	per structure per year, unless:
27	(1) documentation has been filed and approved by the
28	enforcement authority that indicates the owner's intent to
29	eliminate the vacant structure or abandoned structure status
30	of the property;
31	(2) the owner is current on all property taxes and special
32	assessments; and
33	(3) at least one (1) of the following applies:
34	(A) The structure is the subject of a valid building permit
35	for repair or rehabilitation and the owner is proceeding
36	diligently and in good faith to complete the repair or
37	rehabilitation of the structure as defined in the
38	enforcement order.

1	(B) The structure is:
2	(i) maintained in compliance with this chapter; and
3	(ii) actively being offered for sale, lease, or rent.
4	(C) The owner can demonstrate that the owner made a
5	diligent and good faith effort to implement actions
6	approved by the enforcement authority.
7	(b) If the structure continues to remain a vacant structure
8	beyond the initial ninety (90) days described in subsection (a) and
9	the owner does not meet any of the exceptions set forth in this
10	section, the enforcement authority may continue to assess penalties
11	each year on each structure in the following amounts:
12	(1) One thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the second ninety (90)
13	calendar day period each structure remains a vacant
14	structure or an abandoned structure.
15	(2) One thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) for the third
16	ninety (90) calendar day period each structure remains a
17	vacant structure or an abandoned structure.
18	(3) Two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the fourth and each
19	subsequent ninety (90) calendar day period thereafter each
20	structure remains a vacant structure or an abandoned
21	structure.
22	A civil penalty under this subsection may not exceed five thousand
23	dollars (\$5,000) per structure per year.".
24	Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.
	(Reference is to HB 1358 as printed February 11, 2009.)

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

Committee Vote: Yeas 9, Nays 0.

Lawson C Chairperson